

T. B.  
BROOKE

BLUEBONNET

BROADCAST



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION

BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER

*An Army Service Forces Installation*

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS

ARMY  
MEDICAL

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# BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST

**Official Publication**  
**Brooke Hospital Center**

**BRIGADIER GENERAL GEO. C. BEACH**  
COMMANDING GENERAL  
BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER

**COLONEL JOHN C. WOODLAND**  
COMMANDING OFFICER  
BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL

**LT. COLONEL CLYDE KERNEK**  
COMMANDING OFFICER  
BROOKE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL

**COLONEL WARREN C. FARGO**  
COMMANDANT  
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT  
ENLISTED TECHNICIANS SCHOOL

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## BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER'S

### CHAPEL SERVICES

**Brooke General Hospital Area**

**"New" and "Old" Sections**

#### PROTESTANT SERVICES:

Sunday  
New Hospital: (Chapel No. 1)

Morning Worship.....	10:00 a.m.
Vespers.....	7:30 p.m.
Old Hospital: (Red Cross Auditorium)	
Morning Worship.....	9:00 a.m.
Vespers.....	5:30 p.m.
<b>RED CROSS AUDITORIUM, NEW HOSPITAL:</b>	
Sunday School for Children.....	10:00 a.m.
<b>Weekdays</b>	
New Hospital: (Chapel No. 1)	
Vespers, Wednesdays.....	5:00 p.m.
Old Hospital (Red Cross Auditorium)	
Vespers, Wednesdays.....	7:00 p.m.
<b>CATHOLIC:</b>	
<b>Sunday</b>	
New Hospital (Chapel No. 1)	
Mass.....	6:15 and 8:30 a.m.
Old Hospital: (Red Cross Auditorium)	
Mass.....	10:00 a.m.
<b>Weekdays</b>	
Mass, daily except Wednesdays.....	4:30 p.m.
Mass, Wednesdays.....	8:30 a.m.

**Chapel Services in the Brooke Convalescent  
Hospital Area will be found on Page 24**

## A PERSONAL TELEPHONE

Have you ever wished that you could carry a telephone with you, in your pocket or bag? A telephone such as this should require no wires or connections, but be immediately available for use by calling "central" or even dialing a number.

Our scientists tell us that such an instrument is quite feasible, and may be in common use within a few years. The "walkie-talkie" represents such an instrument today. Though clumsy and limited in range, it served to keep small groups or individuals in touch with their headquarters on their battle fields.

Although these instruments seem unusual and novel to us today, a similar and even simpler method of communication has been available to us humans since the beginning of time. It requires no intricate, delicate instruments, no batteries, nothing to carry around. It is a one-party line, straight to the Heavenly Father. It is called Prayer.

By means of Prayer, we can contact the Eternal at any hour, day or night. We can call on Him in time of trouble, or share our joys with Him. And He is interested in all phases of our life.

Use this wonderful instrument of Prayer. The more you use it, the more efficiently it will work. Lack of use may make it a bit dull at first, but the connections are still there. A little use will remove the corrosion and the efficiency will improve.

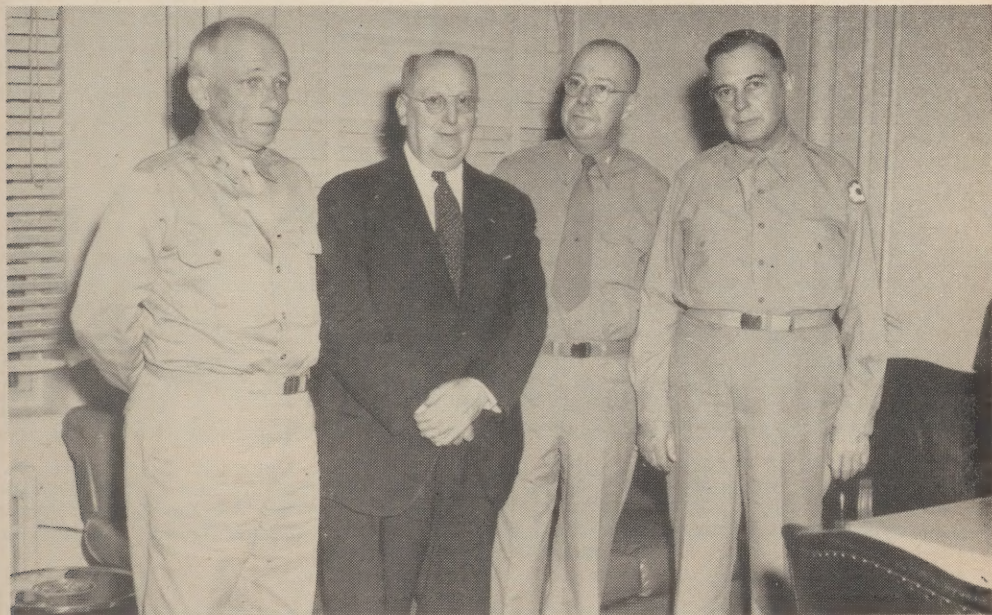
**"Speak to Him, thou, for He heareth,  
And Spirit with spirit can meet;  
Closer is He than breathing,  
And nearer than hands and feet."**

(Tennyson)

—CHAPLAIN BENJAMIN H. BOHMFALK



# Surgeon General Of The Army Visits Brooke Hospital Center



**MAJOR GENERAL NORMAN T. KIRK, SURGEON GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY INSPECTS THE BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER:** Shown above, prior to the inspection of the Center, are General Kirk, Doctor Ivor D. Fenton, member of the House Military Affairs Committee, Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach, commanding general of the Brooke Hospital Center and Brigadier General W. Lee Hart, Chief of the Medical Branch, Eighth Service Command.

Declaring that the Army Medical Department has endeavored through the skill of its doctors and nurses to give the sick and wounded of World War II the maximum of hospital care, Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the United States Army, at a press conference held at the Brooke Hospital Center last week, paid high tribute to the air evacuation of patients that saved many lives and to the Medical aid men. Brooke was one of ten general hospitals inspected by General Kirk within a period of ten days.

Accompanying the Surgeon General here on the inspection trip were Dr. Ivor D. Fenton, member of the House Military Affairs Committee and Brigadier General W. Lee Hart, Chief of the Medical Branch, Eighth Service Command.

In the press conference, General Kirk pointed out that during World War II, 96½ to 97 percent of every 100 wounded men arriving at our hospitals lived. In comparison to the 3½ percent mortality

rate in our Army, it has been said that the Germans suffered between 8 to 13 percent. Reasons for the low rate in the American Army were due to better surgical care and to the fact that the quick air evacuation, such as in the Tunisian campaign, when wounded would have had to have been moved over treacherous roads amid blackout conditions, was instrumental in saving many lives. Also the enlisted man with better training during the recent war had prepared him to care for the wounded, administering plasma and giving first aid until the doctors were able to take over.

"As one writer has remarked," General Kirk quoted: "The medical man came to the front with dressings, drugs and mercy." I would like to add 'courage' to that list."

General Kirk also praised the aid DDT has given the Army. In World War I, a million died of typhus alone in the Balkans. During World War II, the Army has not had one death from typhus. It has recorded

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**IN THE ORTHOPEDIC WARD AT BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL, Lieutenant Colonel Percy M. Girard, Chief of the Orthopedic Section, shown at left, briefly describes the case of First Sergeant Carl G. Britton, of San Antonio, to Major General Norman T. Kirk, the Surgeon General, shown at right. Colonel John C. Woodland, commanding officer of the Brooke General Hospital is shown in center.**

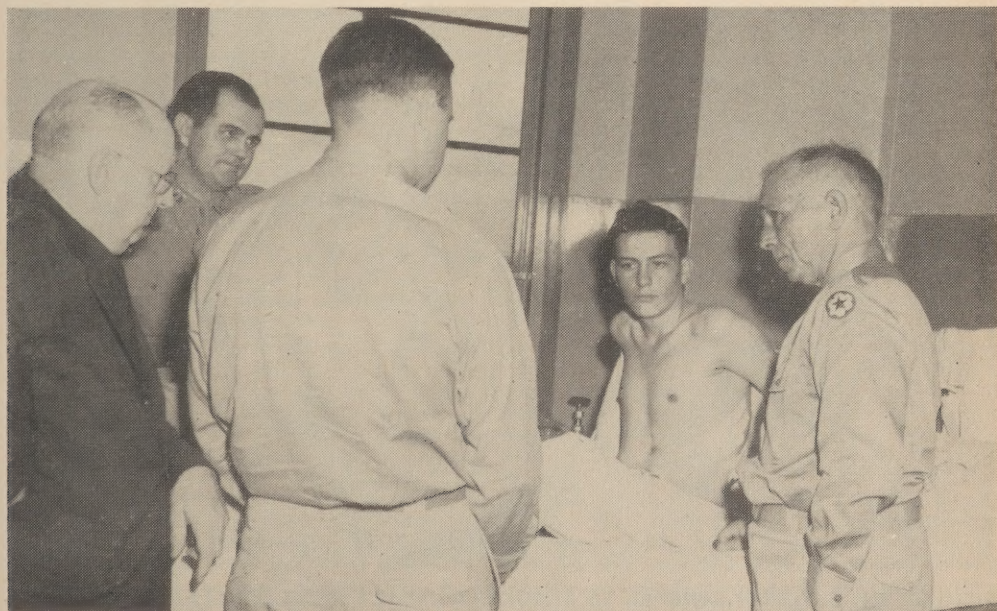


**ON THE PORCH OF THE ORTHOPEDIC WARD, left to right in background are Colonel Prentice L. Moore, who accompanied the group on the inspection, Colonel Woodland, Doctor Ivor D. Fenton, member of the House Military Affairs Committee, the Surgeon General and Lieutenant Colonel Girard, chief of the Orthopedic Section at Brooke General Hospital. The patient is Technician Fifth Grade Mark X. Stark of San Antonio.**



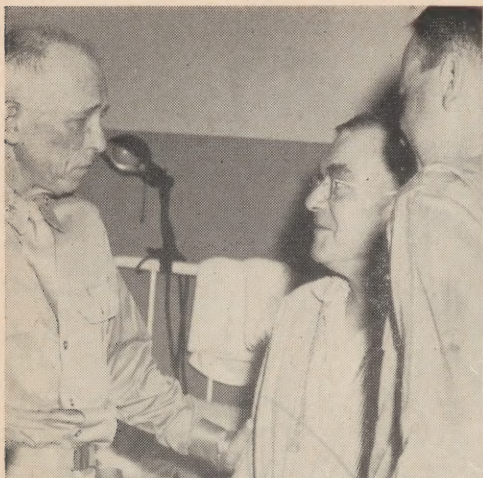


**REVIEWING THE CASE OF SERGEANT MARTIN A. ZEIG** of Lott, Texas, are left to right, General Kirk, Colonel Woodland, Lieutenant Colonel Girard, Colonel Prentice L. Moore, and Major Jack B. Birdwell, Ward Surgeon for Ward 5. Zeig was wounded by shrapnel in the left leg during operations in Italy.



**IN THE THORACIC SURGERY WARD AT BROOKE GENERAL HOSPITAL**, Major Donald L. Paulson, Chief of the Thoracic Surgery Section recounts the case of Private First Class Edwin D. Murr of Junction, Texas, to the Surgeon General, shown at right. At far left are Doctor Ivor D. Fenton and Captain John D. Lecky, Ward Surgeon of Ward 6.





**SURGEON GENERAL DISCOVERS FORMER PATIENT:** When General Kirk was inspecting the Thoracic Surgery Ward at Brooke General Hospital, he chanced upon a former patient of his, Sergeant Ray E. Worthen, of Murphysboro, Ill., whom he had cared for as a ward officer at Walter Reed General Hospital in 1934. At the time, the Surgeon General was a Lieutenant Colonel.

only one death from tetanus, no deaths from yellow fever and few from smallpox and typhoid.

The Surgeon General also paid tribute to the wonderful spirit of the American soldier. That same spirit shown in action, he remarked, has been maintained through the excellent care the wounded have received from the doctors, nurses and corpsmen. One particular point General Kirk touched upon was the fact that when a soldier does have a handicap, he is not looking for charity.

After a tour of the Brooke Convalescent Hospital area, General Kirk was taken through the main building of the Brooke General Hospital. He stopped to talk with various patients in the Orthopedic and Thoracic Surgery wards among whom were: Technician Fifth Grade Mark X. Stark, of San Antonio; Corporal Joseph Carpenter, of Emmetsburg, Iowa; Sergeant Martin A. Zeig, of Lott, Texas; Marvin Stall, a former Marine, now a Veterans' Administration patient; Private First Class Harold E. Kennedy, of Dallas, Texas; Staff Sergeant Fred Pike, of Barstow, Texas; Private Jerome T. Beahen, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Technician Fourth Grade John T. Panteleon, of Nacog-

(Continued on Page 8)



**VISIT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL TO BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER CLIMAXED BY A LUNCHEON IN HIS HONOR:** At the conclusion of the tour of inspection of Brooke Hospital Center, a luncheon was given in honor of Major General Norman T. Kirk. It was attended by officers, nurses, physical therapists and dietitians on duty at the Brooke Hospital Center, Brooke Convalescent Hospital, Medical Department Enlisted Technicians' School and Brooke General Hospital. Other honored guests were Dr. Ivor T. Fenton and Brigadier General W. Lee Hart.



# Secretary of War's Food Survey Committee Inspects Brooke Hospital Center's Subsistence Activities



Personnel of the Brooke Hospital Center, Fort Sam Houston and the Eighth Service Command are photographed above with members of the Secretary of War's Food Survey Committee. Left to right, front row: Captain Gus Lewis, Commissary Officer, Fort Sam Houston; Mr. Vallee O. Appel, President, Fulton Market, Cold Storage Company, Chicago, Ill.; Major Roy I. Weir, Director of Dietetics, Brooke Hospital Center; Mr. John L. Hennessy, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hotels Statler Co. Inc., and Chairman, Secretary of War's Food Survey Committee; Colonel John C. Woodland, Commanding Officer of the Brooke General Hospital; Captain Nell Wickliffe, Chief Dietitian for Brooke General Hospital; Colonel Paul P. Logan, Deputy Director, Subsistence Division, Office of the Quartermaster General and Liaison Officer for the Food Survey Committee, Washington, D. C.; second row: Major John J. Hesse, Food Service Director, Eighth Service Command; Mr. Reuben D. Clark, Clark Restaurant Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Edward J. Frawley, President, Frawley Hotels Co., Detroit, Mich.; Mr. H. A. Ross, President Central Wholesale Grocery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. John T. McCarthy, President, American Bakers Association, Washington, D. C.; Mr. M. Carlton Lawler, Food Consultant to the Eighth Service Command; third row: First Lieutenant Fred Leisering, Assistant Medical Inspector, Brooke Hospital Center; Mr. Fred A. Simonson, President, Greenfield's Restaurant, Detroit, Mich.; Lieutenant Lewis I. Post, Mess Officer, Brooke Hospital Center; Mr. Robert T. Paul, Young and Rubican Advertising Co., New York, and Recorder for the Secretary of War's Food Survey Committee; Mr. Andrew J. Crotty, Crotty Brothers, Inc., Boston, Mass.; back row: First Lieutenant A. J. Green, Mess Officer, Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School; and First Lieutenant C. H. Denny, Assistant Bakery Officer, Eighth Service Command Cooks' and Bakers' School, Fort Sam Houston.



## GENERAL KIRK VISITS BROOKE

(Continued from Page 6)

doches, Texas; Corporal Robert W. McNally, of Chicago, Ill.; Private First Class Edwin D. Murr, of Junction, Texas; First Sergeant T. Narewouchek, of Lacey, Washington; Private First Class Michael C. Lehor, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Sergeant Ray E. Worthen, of Murphysboro, Ill., who incidentally, had been a patient of General Kirk's when as a Lieutenant Colonel, the Surgeon General was ward officer at Walter Reed General Hospital in 1934.

General Kirk's tour of the Brooke Hospital Center was climaxed by a luncheon held in his honor, in the recently completed patients' mess between Annexes II and III. Staff officers on duty at the Brooke Hospital Center, Brooke Convalescent Center, Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School and the Brooke General Hospital attended.

## SECRETARY OF WAR'S FOOD SURVEY COMMITTEE INSPECTS BROOKE

The Secretary of War recently appointed a committee of civilians to survey subsistence activities concerned with the storage, issue, sales, preparation and service of food

at Army installations. The Brooke Hospital Center was included in the itinerary.

In the group were Mr. John L. Hennessy, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hotels Statler Co. Inc., Chairman of the committee; Mr. Vallee O. Appel, President of the Fulton Market Cold Storage Company, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Andrew W. Crotty, Crotty Bros. Inc., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Edward J. Frawley, President, Frawley Hotels Co., Detroit, Mich.; Mr. John T. McCarthy, President, American Bakers Association, Washington, D. C.; Mr. H. A. Ross, President Central Wholesale Grocery Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Fred A. Simonson, President, Greenfield's Restaurant, Detroit, Mich., and Mr. Robert T. Paul, Young and Rubican Advertising Co., New York, Recorder for the committee. Colonel Paul P. Logan, Deputy Director, Subsistence Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C., was named Liaison Officer for the Food Survey Committee and accompanied the group to Brooke.

With the group, from Dallas, were Major John J. Hesse, Food Service Director, Eighth Service Command and Mr. R. Carlton Lawler, Food Consultant to the Eighth Service Command.

The party was divided into small groups and various officers of the Hospital Center conducted the visitors through the various mess sections.

## GIVE WITH GRATITUDE

# *Community-War Chest Victory Campaign*

For the boys in the service and for our allies . . . give with gratitude! The Community-War Chest is a general agency for the distribution of funds for 59 agencies, and your donation to the one campaign will make contributions unnecessary to the separate agencies throughout the year.

"Few people realize the wide scope that is covered by the co-operative planning and study of community needs," quoted Brigadier General Geo. C. Beach, commanding general of the Brooke Hospital Center in a memorandum to military and civilian personnel of the Hospital Center. "Your support is needed in this campaign, which will mean the basic human needs of the unfortunate and underprivileged will be provided. I earnestly hope," he concluded, "that all military and civilian personnel of Brooke Hospital Center will contribute generously to this most worthy cause."

Officers designated as Community-War Chest soliciting officers for the activities

indicated in connection with this drive are as follows: Captain William R. Ball and 1st Lt. Aloys J. Greene, both of the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School; Captain Juanita F. Biddle, WAC Detachment; Captain Curtis W. Spiller, Detachment, Brooke Convalescent Hospital; 1st Lt. Clarence N. Lawson, Detachment, Brooke General Hospital; 1st Lt. Fred A. Leisering, Headquarters, Brooke Hospital Center; 1st Lt. James E. Mance, new Brooke General Hospital; 1st Lt. Robert J. McTigue, old Brooke General Hospital; 1st Lt. Frank L. Perry and 1st Lt. Fred L. Kovacs, Brooke Convalescent Hospital; 1st Lt. Lewis I. Post, Mess Department; 1st Lt. Stanley H. Satz, Annexes II and III; Captain Albert T. Sahn, Central Dental Laboratory; Miss Maxine Ratliff, civilian, Eighth Service Command Laboratory and Miss Verne Due, Field Director, American Red Cross.



# "A War Expert Views the News"

By Colonel H. L. Landers, U. S. Army, Retired

Military Commentator on Texas Quality Network  
from Station WOAI, San Antonio, Texas  
Mondays and Wednesdays, 6:30 p. m.

## JAPAN

October 5, 1945

The ceremony of Japan's unconditional surrender aboard the U. S. battleship Missouri began with these words by General of the Army Douglas MacArthur: "We are gathered here, representative of the major warring powers, to conclude a solemn agreement whereby peace may be restored \* \* \* As supreme commander for the Allied Powers, I announce it my firm purpose \* \* \* to proceed in the discharge of my responsibilities with justice and tolerance, while taking all necessary dispositions to insure that the terms of surrender are fully, promptly and faithfully complied with."

General MacArthur has not deviated an inch from that line of purpose. The Potsdam Declaration and a directive from the United States government were his guides and goal. There was never any occasion for so much misunderstanding of and controversy over General MacArthur's statement of September 17 when he said: "Within six months the occupational force, unless unseen factors arise, will probably number not more than 200,000 men."

At the end of the statement the Supreme Commander declared that the questions involved as to the military strength necessary to effect Japan's complete disarmament, were entirely independent of the future government structure of Japan on a national and international plane. The question of occupational strength after Japan was disarmed, MacArthur declared, was one which would be determined by the highest authorities of the governments concerned. It was because the September 17 statement was not analyzed that criticism of MacArthur's administration rose.

Japan's inflated territorial holdings two years ago extended from the Marshall Islands to the borders of India. That is exactly one-quarter of the distance around the world. Her holdings reached from the islands north of Australia, through Eastern Asia to Paramushiro Island, close to the western tip of the Aleutians. That distance is one-sixth of the globe's circumference.

## COUNCIL OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The meeting in London of the Council of Foreign Ministers brought about an agreement on some minor issues and a rather complete understanding of conflicting views on major questions, for the solution of which a cooling-off period is necessary. Had the delegates to the council found a common

meeting ground on all big issues, their accomplishments would have been greater than the writing of the Versailles treaty.

This was the first of periodic meetings of the council—a discussion group arranged at Potsdam by the United States, Great Britain and Russia, for the purpose of agreeing on such matters as they could, and reducing all controversial subjects to their simplest elements for presentation to the heads of their respective governments. It was not expected that the council would reach final conclusions and agreements on the most controversial issues as the determination of such matters rests solely with President Truman, Prime Minister Atlee and Premier Stalin, together with Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek and General De Gaulle in a limited degree.

The conferences of the council developed the well-understood difference between the Soviet Union and the countries to the west, as to what constitutes democracy in government. Russia claims that the governments of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria are rapidly approaching democracy. She soft-pedals the fact that in those countries only the communist-inclined get her support. The United States and Great Britain look with suspicious favor upon Hungary, but view Rumania and Bulgaria solely with suspicion. Foreign Commissar Molotov points an accusing finger at Greece, charging that the British-sustained Regent Daskinos is not democratic. The unsolved problems of the council have been carried back to the heads of government concerned.

## WAR CRIMINALS

The mass trial by an International Military Tribunal of more than a score of Nazi Germans will bring about a revolutionary conception within Europe of the right of a nation to wage war. The principle charge against all members of this group is that as officers and officials of Hitler's government they planned a war of aggression and engaged in it, thereby committing an international crime, for which they can and will be punished.

There is no precedent in international law for this action—at least none that was recognized by the warring nations, big and little of Europe. War throughout the centuries has been their lot, bringing mad destruction in its wake. There was rejoicing on the part of the victors, and hatred and lust for revenge on the part of the vanquished. The countries of Europe accepted



war as an evil from which there was no escape. There still exists a firm belief on the part of many of Europe's most peacefully inclined leaders that such will continue to be the destiny of their respective countries.

Unless the promotion of a war spirit and the making of war are outlawed Europe will flame again, and once more the fires will not be confined to that continent. In order to crush this dangerous war spirit the Allied victors in Europe have set up a trial court that will establish its own methods of procedure and mode of punishment, and from which there shall be no appeal. The governments of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France hurdled the major obstacle when they declared the principle that if a national group starts a war of aggression which fails, all individuals of the group lay themselves open to arrest, trial and punishment by the victorious nations.

When the four great Western powers signed the pact in London to establish an International Military Tribunal for speedy mass trial of Germany's principal war criminals, they gave birth to a new law that war aggression leads "to the prisoner's dock rather than to the way of honors."

The 30-article plan for the trials was based primarily upon proposals advanced by Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson in a report to the President, after he was named chief war-crimes prosecutor for the United States. Justice Jackson said that "We must make clear to the Germans that the wrong for which their fallen leaders shall go on trial is not that they lost the war, but that they started it." The trial procedure has been fully determined by the members of the tribunal. The rules insure defendants a fair trial but deny them tender treatment or time-consuming delays. Wordy attempts by the accused Nazis to fasten responsibility for their acts upon Hitler or others will not be tolerated. There will be no appeal from the tribunal's decision.

The trial will give the German war lords their last chance to attempt to justify their actions in the most costly and bloody war of history.

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

The government of Argentina for the past four years has been controlled by a small group of army officers whose ideals were patterned originally upon those of the Nazi's and who, since Germany's defeat, have continued to display a marked coolness toward American conception of democracy. Revolution in some of the Latin-American states has not been unusual experience, but present persistent adherence to Germanic principles is something that neither the United States nor the other countries of the Western Hemisphere can accept without protest.

Of all South American republics, Argen-

tina has been the most closely associated with Germany. Her government, on frequent occasions during the twelve years since President Roosevelt inaugurated the "good neighbor" policy, has gone out of its way to keep alive elements of discord. Argentina's army follows the German pattern; uses German military text and training books; marches, salutes and uniforms itself as did that Axis enemy. Quite a few army officers were trained in Germany and returned to their homeland filled with admiration for Hitler and the Nazi plan of conquest. Of this number were some who planned the military revolution of June 19, 1943. They believed and hoped that Hitler would conquer Western Europe, after which it is probable they proposed to make their "little-Germany" government in Argentina one of ruthless dictatorship.

It was but a handful of men who brought about these conditions. Their weapon was merely a small part of the army, as the majority of officers opposed revolutionary and dictatorial measures. But the small group prepared its plans carefully, the revolution was successful and an army colonel named Peron came into power. The Peron regime is not only indifferent to the German national group in Argentina, but plots with them.

Spruille Braden, late U. S. ambassador to Argentina, told newspaper correspondents before leaving Buenos Aires that "in every section of the work of this embassy, not a day passes that we do not run into intensive efforts by the Nazis and their stooges to undermine friendly relations with the United States, and to raise the old cry of American imperialism." Scores of black-listed Germans still do business under the complacent Peron regime.

The recent demonstrations against the Argentine government were engaged in by a cosmopolitan cross-section of the best citizens. More than 100,000 men and women of all shades of political thought, education, religion and culture stormed through the streets of Buenos Aires to initiate their protests against the government. Their slogans were "No Dictatorship," "No Military Governments!" "Death to Peron!" Their most popular song was "God Bless America."

Many diplomats throughout the republics are doubtful whether the Argentine regime should be admitted to the Rio de Janeiro conference, set for October 20, and Acting Secretary of State Acheson has asked Brazil to postpone the gathering, declaring that the United States does not feel that it can negotiate or sign a treaty of military assistance within the continent, if the present Argentine government has anything to do with the matter.

Probably three-fourths of Argentina's population wants a government friendly to the United States.

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# 21 Members of Medical Detachment Re-Enlist at Brooke Hospital Center



First group of enlisted men at the Brooke Hospital Center to be sworn in under the Army's new re-enlistment campaign is shown above. The oath was administered by Major Glenn K. Smith, Assistant Director of Personnel at Brooke.

When it comes "time for all good men to come to the aid of their country" you can depend on the Detachment Medical Department at the Brooke Hospital Center. Twenty-one members have just re-enlisted in the Regular Army and eleven of these including two First Sergeants represent 178 years of service with Uncle Sam!

Left to right, in the photograph above are shown nineteen of those re-enlisting: first row: Pfc. Clifford F. Waller, Lebanon, Mo.; Sgt. Louis J. Keller, U. S. Army; Pfc. Patrick I. Hanrahan, 1534 W. 67th Street, Chicago; M/Sgt. Albert Meloni, Torrington, Conn.; M/Sgt. Grady Walker, 1230 Mason Street, San Antonio; M/Sgt. William R. Monahan, 875 Chaffee Road; M/Sgt. Fred Bruce, 847 Chaffee Road; T/Sgt. Wilbur H. Henson, 864 Chaffee Road, Fort Sam Houston; First Sgt. Charlie R. Dowell, U. S. Army; Back row: M/Sgt. Earl C. Coleman, 709 Division Avenue, Fort Sam Houston; Pvt. Charles B. Baldwin, Stillwater, Okla.; S/Sgt. Emilio Rodriguez, 1306 Clower, San Antonio; Pvt. Robert D. Minnick, Logansport, Ind.; Pfc. Blaine F. Church, Berwick, Pa.; First Sgt. Mike W. Chapman,

609 Bedell, San Antonio; M/Sgt. Harland M. More, 217 Mandalay Drive, West, San Antonio; T/Sgt. Anton E. Schoenfield, U. S. Army; M/Sgt. John L. Fee, 1038 Sacramento, San Antonio; M/Sgt. Paul Wilson, Hattiesburg, Miss.

M/Sgt. Lewis G. Cox, 831 Chaffee Road, Fort Sam Houston, and Pvt. Alric A. Richards, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands who also re-enlisted are not shown.

One hundred and seventy-eight years of service in the Regular Army are represented by the following key men of the Detachment, all of whom re-enlisted for more service with Uncle Sam: First Sergeant Charlie R. Dowell with 20 years of service; First Sergeant Mike W. Chapman with 11 years of service; Master Sergeant William R. Monahan with 28 years of service; Master Sergeant Grady Walker with 20 years of service; Master Sergeant Lewis G. Cox and Earl C. Coleman each with 19 years of service; Master Sergeants Tarland M. More, Paul Wilson and John L. Dee each with 17 years of service; Master Sergeants Fred C. Burks and Albert Meloni each with 5 years of service.



Buy More VICTORY BONDS



## Brooke Hospital Center's Clothing Supply Room—a Model of Perfection

If you think YOU have trouble putting away your summer clothes and hauling out your woolens, consider the clothing officer at the Brooke Hospital Center!

By November 1st only "OD's," the familiar olive drabs, will be regulation Class A uniforms for Brooke patients stepping out from the hospital area on pass, furlough, or the rosy path back to civilian life. That means a complete stock to clothe an estimated 1300 men weekly must be built up as surplus khaki uniforms diminish.

The twice-yearly change into seasonal uniforms is but one part of a consistently busy organization which is similar to a reception center in completely outfitting a soldier.

The clothing supply room of the Center, located in the basement of Annex III, Brooke General Hospital, has done a thriving business since it opened June 1st. From that time until September 15th it has processed about 16,500 men, most of whom are overseas casualties.

Prisoners of war, and other returnee patients, whose loss of weight required uniforms in smaller sizes before they were

evacuated back to the United States, have now "fattened up." With the good care and good food received since their repatriation, their trousers are now too tight and shirts have buttons popping.

Hospital patients wearing casts must have roomy clothing and sometimes it is necessary to exchange such clothing to a more "fitting" size when casts are removed. Patients with abdominal wounds require larger trousers.

So it goes in the Army's determination to have every soldier correctly and properly dressed.

They call it morale—not only to build up the Army's good appearance but also each man's pride in his personal appearance.

In the Brooke Hospital Center's clothing room, efforts are made to give the same proper fit as a man would receive in a department store, Lt. Stanley H. Satz, clothing officer, said.

Each man is asked his measurements, given clothing of that size, and when he has tried on the new uniform, he is given

(Continued on Page 15)



Every piece of clothing in the clothing issue room, Brooke Hospital Center, must be accounted for, so on the newest issue, Staff Sergeants Theodore Church (left), of Marshalltown, Iowa, and Orville Gross, of Peoria, Illinois do a close check.





First in line at Brooke Hospital Center's clothing supply room is Private Nick Orr, of San Antonio, getting ready to "step out," freshly uniformed, for a visit with his wife. Orr, who drove a truck for Ninth Army headquarters, including trips with ammunition to the front lines, was injured in a collision with a German truck after V-E day and is now a patient at Brooke Convalescent Hospital. Immediately behind him is Pfc. Lloyd Pruett, 4314 Cole Ave., Dallas, a member of the famous 101st Airborne Division, who was wounded in Belgium. T/5 F. Salazar, supply clerk, assists. Pruett is now a patient at Brooke General Hospital.



Shirt and trousers to measure for Private Orr! At his service: Technician Fourth Grade Harold Spears (left), of Palmyra, New York, and Private First Class Prickett, of Elmore City, Oklahoma.





**Mirror and fitter confirm the good appearance of Private Orr. Homer Jordan, 717 Crosby, San Antonio, another veteran Army man now a civilian employee who is planning on a re-enlistment, takes the measurements.**



**Shoes measured for Private Orr's feet are going to fit. You can depend on that! The fitter, I. A. Sizer, a retired Master Sergeant is a San Antonian residing at 2309 E. Houston Street.**



## CLOTHING SUPPLY ROOM

(Continued from Page 12)

an inspection by a fitter. Completely out-dated are the old Army jokes on ill-fitting uniforms.

The service is fast, too. The clothing office's record reaches peak at the figure of 120 men completely outfitted in an hour. When a man gets an emergency furlough, his clothing problem is marked "extra special rush."

Certainly the happiest customers are those who have just received an honorable discharge from the Army. Each medical dischargee at Brooke receives a good fitting uniform (his own freshly cleaned and pressed if it is in good condition; otherwise a new issue). And on his shirt is sewn the cloth discharge emblem.

The San Antonio Quartermaster Repair Shop, cooperates by making alterations on clothes. Brooke draws its clothing supply from the Fort Sam Houston Quartermaster.

Since all patients at Brooke are authorized free cleaning and laundry, the clothing office assumes the laundry problems for patients of Brooke General Hospital, through the cooperation of the Fort Sam Houston Quartermaster Laundry.

Brooke's clothing office must also: (1) Process all men going to the Veteran's Facility hospitals; (2) See that deceased patients are correctly uniformed for burial; (3) Check on all baggage and trace lost baggage, and (4) Supervise all clothing rooms in the General Hospital which are open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

It is from these clothing rooms that new patients receive hospital clothing and check their uniforms, as do patients coming back from pass or furlough.

The average patient at Brooke wears: an 8½D shoe; trousers, 31x31; shirts, 14½ or 15x32; underwear, 32 or 34; sox, 10½ or 11.

The largest shoe ever ordered at Brooke was a 15 double E. It had to be specially requisitioned and specially manufactured. Its wearer was "a long skinny guy." The smallest shoe size needed was a 3½A. That pair had to be made to order. The extensive shoe assortment carried in stock range from 5A to 12 double E.

Yet it is with shoes that the supply section has the most problems. Patients who have trenchfoot, a great many of whom are treated at Brooke, need extra special attention. And once in a while, a patient who has undergone a toe amputation comes in; then weights must be fitted into his shoes to provide walking balance.



Private Orr steps forth from the clothing supply room of the Brooke Hospital Center, ready to meet his wife's admiring glances.



# Red Cross News at Brooke

## AN OPEN LETTER

### To the Patients on the Wards:

Your Gray Lady salutes you! How is every little thing with you? Isn't it just the best news yet that the war is over? It doesn't mean much to you? I know—all you had to do about it was just—**fight!** And—shades of Willie and Joe—**how you did fight!** Fight and sweat it out day after day—night after night—in heat and cold and mud and slush and blood!

Well, now here you are in Brooke General Hospital. Never mind **how** you got here; it is a pretty good place, isn't it? Heck, who said anybody wanted to be in a hospital anyway?

Yes, the war is over, but you've got a whole big war on your hands right now. How old are you? Twenty? And what a life-time is behind those years! But you've GOT to get well—and, **quick**—and get back to school. Everyone is waiting for you out on the old home-front. The people out there are having a tough time, too. Things are different; a hundred years have passed, and **everybody** is more or less, mostly more, confused about the whole situation.

I guess you will have to fight and sweat out this war, too. Maybe you can help those bewildered people to understand just what this **new** war is all about. Things have to be settled "fair and square." Our country isn't asking much out of the World War—just the right to work and to live and to hope in peace, in a free world!

Some of you men are around thirty. You have a home—maybe a little family awaiting your return. Perhaps you have a good job. Then **your** fight is **to get well**—to be able to **get back home!**

Do you ever stop to think of the fight your doctors have put up? Everywhere—in every American hospital all over the world, these medical officers have made great sacrifices; they have worked 24 hours every day—wondering at night what they are going to do for you the next morning. God love you, men, they would rather see you walk out of the hospital well and strong, than to have the President hang **two** Congressional Medals of Honor about their necks! And they deserve the medals, too, don't forget that!

So, the war is over, and you are going to fight **now** for the freedom health alone can bring to you.

Fight men, fight! fight! And "May God bless us, every one."

—YOUR GRAY LADY

## OLD HOSPITAL NEWS

Reported by  
R. CRAMER

Recreation Worker

A popular daily feature at Building No. 303 is the lawn party held for patients of the Old Hospital. It follows the Army Reconditioning program and delicious refreshments are enjoyed by all attending.

\* \* \*

Every Friday patients may hear their favorite popular recordings, as the Red Cross retains a good selection of records and devotes the time given to activities on this day to request numbers.

\* \* \*

Private First Class Frank Schneider has proven a great favorite with his guitar and varied repertoire of favorite songs.

\* \* \*

Marion Yeager with her accordian, playing a request program on the various wards every Wednesday afternoon is enjoyed by all who hear her.

\* \* \*

A newly planned building program is getting under way in the Red Cross recreation hall in the Old Hospital. Popular records, patient talent groups, learn-a-game sessions, tournaments, and letter writing are being specially featured after 2:30 each afternoon. The possibility of organizing hill-billy and dance bands among the patients has met with enthusiastic response and several professional musicians have evidenced interest in this particular project.

\* \* \*

Clever satires on nursery rhyme characters, sketched by patients Clete Brown, Joseph Hart, and Joseph Patten of the Old Hospital, were effectively used for a "School Daze" party in the Red Cross building, September 13th. Contests, stunts, and music were directed by "Pop" McDaniel, former Broadway comedian. The party was in honor of those men whose birthdays fell in the month of September.

—●—

### Reported by RUTH PRATT

Sergeant Edward McDonough was the patient with the voice on Ward 5 last Tuesday evening. His rendition of "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling," was thoroughly enjoyed by the patients. Sergeant McDonough is stationed at Camp Bullis and hails from New York City.

The occasion was one of Mrs. Fain's (Army Service Forces Depot) regular Tuesday night parties on Ward 5, main building Brooke General Hospital. Mrs. Fain's Belles provided piano music for informal singing. During the evening fruit was enjoyed by the patients.



# Building Miniature Trains -- Hobby Of Brooke General Hospital Patient



Major B. H. McCurdy, of Jackson, Michigan, constructing parts of his miniature railroad in the Occupational Therapy Shop in the old hospital section.

Major B. H. McCurdy, of Jackson, Michigan, patient in the old hospital section, Brooke General Hospital has a unique, if not exceptional hobby—that of constructing miniature railroads.

A graduate of the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy with a B.S. degree in electrical engineering, Major McCurdy has always been fascinated with railroads. "It all probably started when I was a youngster playing with the trains I'd get for Christmas."

It is Major McCurdy's plan to operate his miniature railroad system like a real one and the various passenger trains and freight trains he has already constructed are made as completely automatic as possible.

Prior to entering the Army, Major McCurdy started building miniature towns and cities to go with his railroad but this he had to give up when he went into the Army. Since returning from overseas where he served in the Asiatic-Pacific Theater, Major McCurdy, as a patient, has had time to take up his hobby again. He works ener-

getically, daily, in the Occupational Therapy shop at the Brooke hospital and though he has found many of the materials he uses are scarce, he has managed to complete quite a few of his rail cars, but has found that "spikes" for his tracks are impossible to secure at the present.

For an engine, Major McCurdy uses an electric-operated Hudson type locomotive, such as those of the New York Central, which he constructed himself. He plans to construct a Diesel type locomotive patterned after the Sante Fe Super Chief as soon as the metal necessary is released for general use.

All cars of the miniature railroad are built to scale—three and one-half millimeters to the foot—with the base, dual wheels and track all of metal. Corrugated doors, hand rails, ladders to the top of the cars are exactly as found in the real thing and these Major McCurdy constructed by hand with the use of jeweler's tools. He selected the particular size for his railroad for con-

(Continued on Page 18)



**MAJOR McCURDY . . .**

(Continued from Page 17)

venience not only to work with but for transportable reasons.

"Ultimately I expect to build a complete model railroad system, including cities, mountains, farms, rail yards, etc., all detailed to exact scale," explained Major McCurdy. "Buildings, people, automobiles, billboards, trees and all scenic effects are to be constructed so as to make the entire system a duplicate of what would be found along a real railroad.

"I expect to have all locomotives, both freight and passenger patterned after the Santa Fe diesel locomotives. All passenger trains will be streamlined except one and possibly a local or two.

"The name I selected for my railroad is "Valleydale and Western" with the main terminal city being called Valleydale. All trains will use this as their main terminal. The mainline will start here and go out to another city after traversing several mountains, crossing itself several times and finally returning to the city of Valleydale."

Concluding, Major McCurdy remarked, "To anyone interested in the hobby, there are many books published on the subject and the "Model Railroad," a monthly magazine I strongly recommend. It is a good idea to join the National Model R.R. Association which enables one to find out how the hobby is growing. This organization makes standards for all model railroads, so that all equipment regardless of who manufactures it, will be interchangeable within that gauge. I think this hobby is one of the most fascinating and practical hobbies anyone can have."

To show the speed by which Major McCurdy works, a freight car can be made in three days and a pullman coach in three or four days. Incidentally the diner he constructed is complete with ice hatches, kitchen section and refrigeration units. There are air-conditioned type coaches and the old ventilator type also in his collection.

Entering the service of his country April 1, 1941, Major McCurdy was a member of the amphibious forces making the initial landing at Leyte, Philippine Islands, in October, 1944. Ten months prior to the landing, he touched various islands of the Pacific including Saipan, Guam, Eniwetok, the Kwajalein, and the Admiralty Islands. Besides the Asiatic-Pacific ribbon with one battle star and a bronze arrowhead, he wears the American Defense (pre-Pearl Harbor) ribbon and the Philippine Liberation ribbon with two battle stars.

**A WAR EXPERT . . .**

(Continued from Page 10)

**\* GENERAL PATTON****October 7, 1944**

On this day General George S. Patton engaged in the most heartbreaking ceremony of his notable army career, when he carried out the orders of General Eisenhower to yield command of the Third Army to Lt. General Lucian K. Truscott. Of all the United States armies, probably in no other is there such an emotional tie-up between commander and those commanded.

General Patton goes to the skeletonized Fifteenth Army which is making a study of war, weapons, supply and methods of operation. He may not feel disposed to remain long in that command position and ask to be placed on the retired list.

The name "Patton" will live long in the pages of history as one of the notable generals of World War II. The glamor with which he was surrounded during the war will never dim. He has accepted the rebuke of his superior commander in a soldierly manner. He is dear to the hearts of all Americans. His individual characteristics but magnify his strength.

## **ANNOUNCING WALTER LANTZ "WOODY WOODPECKER" CARTOON CONTEST**

Only hospitalized members of the armed forces are eligible to participate in the contest based upon the Walter Lantz "Woody Woodpecker" Cartunes distributed by Universal Pictures throughout the world. The contest opened October 15, 1945, and concludes December 15, 1945, and will be divided into two competitions:

1. Original drawings, 8x10 inches, containing basic story or gag ideas for "Woody Woodpecker," will be submitted.
2. Original written ideas, expressed in 200 words or less, for basic story or gag situations for "Woody Woodpecker" will be submitted.

Identical prizes will be awarded in each contest. They are as follows:

**First prize, \$50 in war bonds.**

**Second prize, \$25 in war bonds.**

**Third prize, \$15 in war stamps.**

**Ten follow-up prizes each consisting of a ceramic of "Woody Woodpecker."**

Judges of the contest will be Walter Lantz, Ella Raines, the Universal star and Ben Hardaway, story editor for Walter Lantz Productions.

All entries must be sent to Walter Lantz Productions, Universal City, Calif., and become the property of Walter Lantz Productions.



## Patients Speed Recovery Through a Special Program of Physical Reconditioning At Brooke Convalescent Hospital

"Generally speaking, every American man, has at one time or another participated in some type of sports. And here at Brooke Convalescent Hospital with the physical reconditioning program, each patient is given an opportunity to again participate in the sports of his choice—that from which he shall derive every benefit to speed his recovery and return to active duty," states Capt. Henry B. Pearce, CAC, chief of the physical reconditioning section.

"At present, sixty per cent of our patients compete in one or more sports. It is expected, however, that upon receipt of the remainder of our athletic equipment, that there will be close to 100 per cent participation."

Daily, Monday through Friday, every patient has at least two hours of physical reconditioning. A man's physical disability is considered in order that a special type

of reconditioning may be selected for him. Trench foot cases are a good example; 100 bicycles have been made available to the patients, to be pedaled by them throughout the spacious hospital area. This physical activity aids greatly in stimulating circulation in the feet.

T/Sgt. James W. Hamby, whose home is Rockdale, Texas, commenting on the benefits of the program, remarked:

"I like to play softball and certainly enjoy using the large swimming pool. I've been here since June—have gained weight, and never felt better in my life. Active participation in these sports keeps my mind preoccupied—there's no idle time on my hands."

For the patient who is not quite ready to take full advantage of the program, there is a corrective gymnasium where he receives special exercises until he can par-



The recently completed Therapeutic Swimming Pool, Brooke Convalescent Hospital. Designed with an unusual water-filled ledge, which is treated with a special paint that absorbs heat from the sun, patients may lie in this area of warm water and receive extra therapeutic treatment.





Reconditioning his shoulder muscles injured when a German grenade hit near him in Belgium last winter, Sergeant Paul M. Morales, of Austin, Texas, by use of the pulley shown, has strengthened his arm so that he can now raise it to about a 60-degree angle without mechanical aid. Progress is being checked by Technical Sergeant Cecil C. Roach, instructor in the corrective gym, Brooke Convalescent Hospital.



ticipate in sports along with the rest of his company. All such exercises are under the supervision of medical officers.

Equipment in both the corrective and standard gymnasiums ranges from shoulder wheels, stationary bicycles, finger stairs, to wrestling mats, basketball courts, and ping pong tables.

Private First Class Dido Barrera, of Sanders, Texas, who was wounded by a sniper's bullet in the Pacific Theater has been working in the corrective gymnasium regularly to strengthen his shoulder and arm muscles. Corrective exercises have enabled him to raise his arm to a sixty-degree angle, whereas previously he could not raise it above a forty-degree angle.

Twelve officers and fifty-two enlisted men are assigned to this department; officers being assigned to each of three battalions, and one enlisted instructor to each company. In the organized games the department attempts to teach carryover games which the men will be able to continue in civilian life.

When the building program, now under construction, is completed, the physical reconditioning department will include three gymnasiums and one swimming pool, augmented by the use of three post pools, ten all-weather basketball courts, eighteen tennis courts, twenty shuffleboard courts, fif-



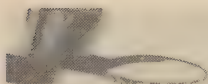
Private Ladislade Rosales, of La Junta, Colorado, gives the "speed bag" a work-out in the corrective gym at the Brooke Convalescent Hospital.



teen softball diamonds, eighteen horseshoe courts, twelve volleyball courts, nine handball courts, twenty-eight indoor bowling alleys, one boxing ring, one football field, one golf driving range, three putting greens, and twenty-five badminton courts.

Swimming is recognized by all physical education instructors as being one of the best exercises known, since it brings into use more muscles than any other exercise. Volleyball, goal-hi (a version of basketball), and waterball are available in the swimming pool to those not satisfied merely with swimming.

The large pool, 150 feet in diameter, has a unique water-filled ledge around its edge



Staff Sergeant Marlin Covington, of Beaumont, Texas and Private First Class Audrey E. Miller, of Fort Worth, Texas, exercise on the basketball court in the First Battalion area at Brooke Convalescent Hospital.



Private First Class Jay Fregia, of Daisetta, Texas, who suffered a shrapnel wound overseas, is shown using the ankle rotator in the corrective gym at the Brooke Convalescent Hospital. By locking his knees and operating the home-devised exerciser from fifteen to twenty minutes each day, Pfc. Fregia has aided in the restoration of his leg to almost normal use.



treated with a special paint which absorbs heat from the sun. The men lie in this area of warm water and get extra therapeutic treatment.

Prior to organized sports, a short period of muscle-loosening calisthenics is given.

The physical reconditioning department feels that it has probably overcome the greatest obstacle to its success by achieving co-operation from the patients. To be beneficial, physical reconditioning must be properly administered and received. If one of these factors is lacking the program will fail. But from present indications the extensive reconditioning program is being greeted by all patients as a "must" in their slow but sure return to health.



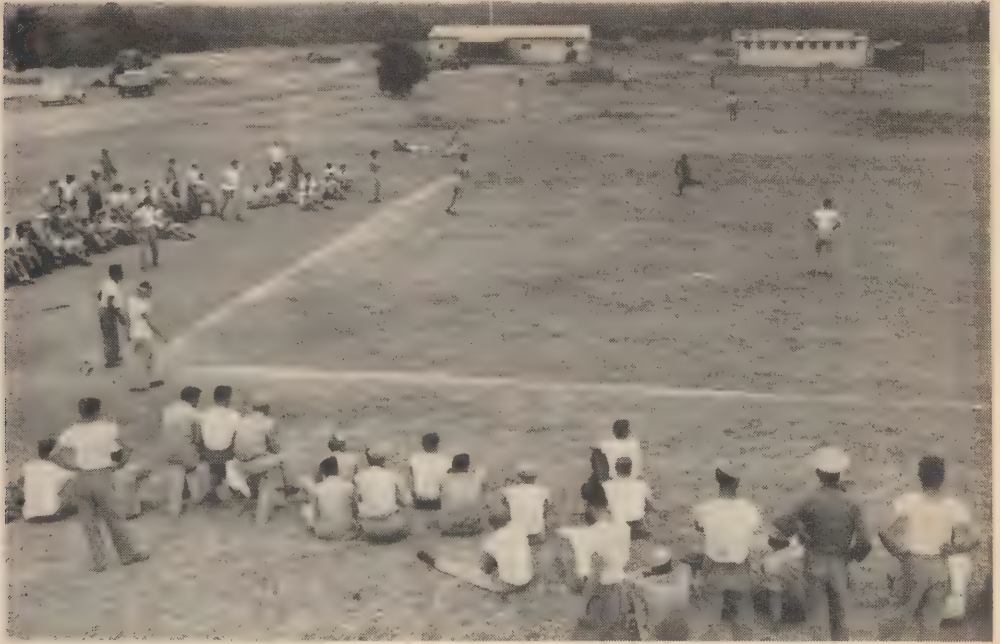


Shuffleboard is another game that's becoming popular with patients at the Brooke Convalescent Hospital. Above are shown Private First Class Harry Egger, Springfield, Ohio and Sergeant Norman Drelach, of Long Beach, California trying their hand at it.



Two patients at the Brooke Convalescent Hospital—Sergeant George Casberg, of Waterloo, Iowa and Private Ed LeClair, of Dannamora, New York, try out one of the fine new tennis courts at the Brooke Convalescent Hospital.





A variety of sports activities is featured in the Physical Reconditioning section of the Brooke Convalescent Hospital. Here patients enjoy watching as well as taking part in a game of baseball.

## SMALLER WAR PLANTS CORPORATION EXPLAINS HOW WORLD WAR II VETERANS GET PREFERENCE TO BUY SURPLUS GOODS

(Continued from Vol. II, No. 8, Brooke Bluebonnet Broadcast)

**Q.** Can a veteran apply for surplus property before his discharge?

**A.** No. If you are still in service, contact the nearest SWPC District Office immediately after discharge.

**Q.** What additional evidence must he submit in order to buy surplus property on a top priority?

**A.** He must show that the property is to be used in establishing or maintaining HIS OWN small business, agricultural or professional enterprise.

**Q.** What is a small business or professional enterprise?

**A.** The capital invested in it must not exceed \$50,000.

**Q.** What kinds of businesses and professions are included?

**A.** All kinds of commercial, industrial, manufacturing, financial, service, legal, medical, dental, and other lawful enterprises are included.

**Q.** Where should a veteran apply for

surplus property to be used in a business or professional enterprise?

**A.** At the district office of the Smaller War Plants Corporation nearest to the locality where his enterprise is to be located. (A list of SWPC District Offices is given below).

**Q.** What identification should he bring with him?

**A.** He must show his discharge, or furnish a photostatic copy of it.

### SWPC DISTRICT OFFICES:

505 Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas, Texas  
Mr. Russell Smith, District Manager

1006 Electric Building, Houston, Texas  
Mr. Warren G. Brown, District Manager

1904 Transit Tower Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.  
Mr. Conrad J. Netting, District Manager

420 Caples Building, El Paso, Texas  
Mr. John A. Roetzel, Field Representative

817 Texas National Bank Building, Texarkana, Texas  
Mr. James A. Alexander, District Mgr.

324 Key Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Mr. C. Ray Earley, Acting District Mgr.

512 Petroleum Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma  
Mr. J. T. Van Hook, District Manager

407 Canal Building, New Orleans, La.  
Mr. Robert H. Cone, District Manager



## CHAPEL SERVICES IN THE BROOKE CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL AREA

<b>Sunday</b>	
<b>CATHOLIC MASS</b>	
Chapel No. 3 (1200 area).....	8:00 A.M.
Chapel No. 2 (900 area).....	9:00 A.M.
<b>Weekdays</b>	
Chapel No. 3 (1200 Area) .....	4:30 P.M.
<b>PROTESTANT SERVICES</b>	
<b>Sunday</b>	
Chapel No. 3 (1200 Area).....	9:00 A.M.
Chapel No. 2 (900 Area).....	10:00 A.M.
Auditorium (1300 Area).....	10:00 A.M.
Auditorium (MDETS) .....	11:00 A.M.
<b>Weekdays</b>	
Chapel No. 3 (1200 Area) Wednesday	
Evening Services .....	6:30 P.M.
<b>EPISCOPAL SERVICES</b>	
<b>Sunday</b>	
Chapel No. 2 (900 Area) Sabbath	
Communion .....	10:45 A.M.
<b>LUTHERAN SERVICES</b>	
<b>Sunday</b>	
Chapel No. 3 (1200 area) Holy	
Communion .....	9:45 A.M.
<b>JEWISH SERVICES</b>	
<b>Friday</b>	
Chapel No. 2, Sabbath Worship.....	8:00 P.M.

### WARD BOY

Undertimes each day he's asked  
To do some mean and lowly task;  
No thanks are his, no words of praise,  
To lift the dullness of his days.

From crack of dawn 'til even-fall  
He's ever at the beck and call  
Of those who strive specifically  
To fill his hours with misery.

And oftimes when he fain would pause  
A moment from his hopeless cause  
He sighs—then curses loudly at his luck  
As someone hollers, "Bring me a duck."

In the depths of night he's never blessed  
With quietude or needed rest,  
For some poor soul in nightmares tossed  
Relives the battles won and lost.

No rows of ribbons on his chest,  
So often cursed, so seldom blessed;  
Servitude that brings no joy—  
Indispensable—G.I. Ward Boy.

—PFC. WILFRED H. CHALTON  
"Ward Boy" at  
Brooke General Hospital

## Red Cross News...

### CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL

"Bingo" a winner again can be heard in building 1283 and 1392 as the patients play the nationally favorite game. Prizes are given to each winner with the climax of the evening being a person to person long distance telephone call anywhere in the United States. Every one is very anxious when the big event takes place.

\* \* \*

Midst "Pin-ups and Peanuts" the Conval-

escent Area has danced to the latest tunes. The Barnum's Bounce was held in the 1200 area. Animals and clowns in caricature form paraded on the walls of the Recreation Hall. As the melodies peeled forth from the orchestra partially concealed behind the black bars of the animal cage the dancers peered upward to read the signs: "Do not feed the trumpet player peanuts," and "Any resemblance between these characters and living creatures is purely accidental." This was all held under the "big top" which was composed of colored streamers hung so they formed a false ceiling. Soda pop and popcorn were served throughout the evening.

\* \* \*

Many GI whistles were heard throughout the Recreation Hall in the 1200 area as notice was taken of 70 luscious pin-ups gazing from the walls. A huge pin-up girl looked lazily over the crowd from the back of the stage. Streamers of blue and gold lent the necessary formal air for the queens of the pin-up world. Cokes and potato chips were served for refreshments.

## LT. COLONEL TAYLOR NAMED CHIEF OF THE MEDICAL-SURGICAL SECTION AT MDETS

Service in two wars and in the Navy as well as Army is the military record of Lt. Colonel James T. Taylor, M. C., recently appointed chief of the combined medical-surgical section of the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School at Brooke Hospital Center.

He reported to MDETS as an instructor late in July and was named to his present post in September. Major Fred T. Renick was made director of didactic training and Major Herman C. Sartorius director of applicatory training in the reorganization of the sections.

Colonel Taylor, a Johnstown, Pa., surgeon, had been on the surgical staff of the Cone-maugh Valley Memorial Hospital, Johnstown, and the surgical consultant staff of the Pennsylvania State Sanatorium, Chester, before returning to the Army in October, 1942. He had participated in four World War I campaigns and the German occupation, was discharged as an infantry lieutenant in 1919 and entered Dartmouth College (B.S. '23). Two years as a Navy medical officer followed his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania with an M. D. degree in 1928.

During his current tour of duty, Colonel Taylor has served in Army Air and Service Forces medical installations and came to Brooke from Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, where he had been assistant post surgeon. He wears the Purple Heart, World War I Victory medal with four stars and the Army of Occupation medal.



*Lieutenant Colonel James T. Taylor*

**CHIEF OF THE  
COMBINED MEDICAL-SURGICAL SECTION**

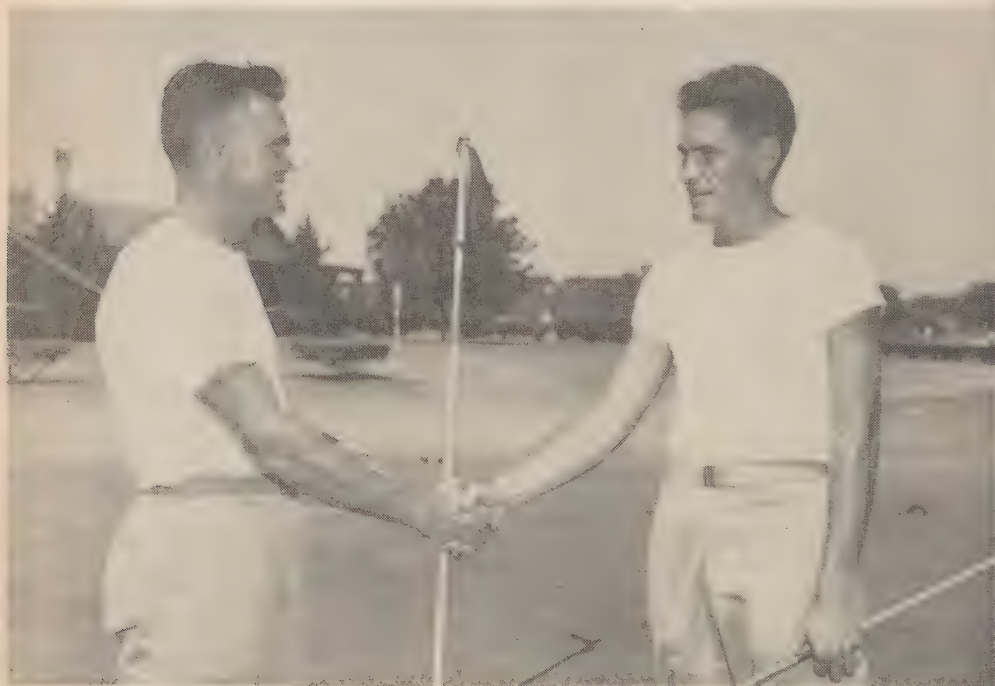
**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT  
ENLISTED TECHNICIANS SCHOOL**

**BROOKE HOSPITAL CENTER**

(Story on Page 24)



## Stewart of MDETS Is Winner Of Recent Golf Tournament



**Pvt. Claude H. Stewart, left, receives congratulations from Pvt. Ilot E. Clark, whom he defeated in a student-cadre match play tournament sponsored by the MDETS on the Fort Sam golf course.**

Private Claud H. Stewart, 27, of Colton, Calif., is one GI war bond richer as a result of winning his way through a starting field of 44 in the recent Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School student-enlisted cadre golf tournament.

He defeated Private Ilot E. Clark, a fellow student in the medical-surgical section, 2 and 1, Sept. 19 in the 18-hole final of the 63-hole match play at the Fort Sam Houston golf course. The \$10 bond, furnished by Individual Services of Brooke Hospital Center, was awarded at graduation exercises Oct. 10 by Colonel Warren C. Fargo, school commandant. Stewart and Clark are members of the graduating class.

The two were well-matched. Clark, 33, a Portland, Ore., barber, took the first three holes of the contest, Stewart the next two and they paired the remaining four going out, Clark leading 1 up at the turn. The Californian evened the match by winning No. 10, they paired 11 and he forged ahead by taking 12, but Clark evened it again on 13 and they tied 14. Stewart made it 1 up on 15, they paired 16 and he won the match on 17 with a par 3 while Clark went 1 over.

Stewart advanced to the final round by edging past Pvt. Clarence T. Garvey, 1 up, and Clark beat Pvt. Frank J. Kurdziel, 2 up, in the semi-finals. Garvey and Kurdziel also are students in the medical-surgical section.

## Colonel Fargo, MDETS Commander, Attends Farewell Retreat at Wm Beaumont General Hospital



EL PASO SPECIAL TO THE BROOKE BLUEBONNET BROADCAST, Brooke Hospital Center, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas . . . Colonel Warren C. Fargo (sixth from left), Commandant of the Medical Department Enlisted Technicians School, Brooke Hospital Center, attended retreat on September 11 at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Texas, as a guest of Colonel George M. Edwards, its commanding officer. The inspection and review which followed were the last to be held by Colonel Edwards, fourth from left, who retires Dec. 31.



## NUTRITIONAL REPORT ON AMERICANS LIBERATED IN THE PHILIPPINES

Re-conquest of the Philippines came at a time when American civilian prisoners of war at Santo Tomas, at Los Banos, and Bilibid internment camps were slipping over into the borderline state of extreme starvation.

This conclusion is based on a report to Major General Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General, U. S. Army, by the nutrition scientists who served as consultants to the Medical Corps, and Red Cross experts—Allan M. Butler, M. D., Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston; Julian M. Ruffin, M. D., School of Medicine, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina; and Marion M. Sniffen and Mary E. Nickerson, American Red Cross, San Francisco, California.

The nutritional report on the civilians, captured by the Japanese in the Philippines, was obtained as these liberated Americans returned to West Coast ports. The survey was completed in just three days, the only time available before the semi-starved Americans became scattered throughout the Nation to their homes.

Scientists of the Nutrition Division of The Surgeon General's Office realized that a golden opportunity would be lost if the work could not be carried out in this short 72-hour period.

For the first two years, states the report, Japanese civilians controlled the camps and conditions were not too severe, according to the internees. In 1942 and 1943, it is disclosed, not over ten per cent of the prisoners suffered seriously from hunger. Those who did suffer either were unable to adjust themselves to the strange foods or internment life, or were unable to digest their food because of illness.

In the first two years, 1942 and 1943, the average weight loss was approximately 13.5 pounds, whereas in 1944 conditions became so much worse that the average weight loss was 28.5 pounds and during the last six months of internment the loss was 20 pounds on the average.

The quality of food provided by the Japanese in all camps was poor. Greens were wilted and usually slimy; rice was frequently dirty; corn was moldy and wormy; and the camotes (a variety of sweet potato) were often rotten.

This poor food was further ruined by the methods of cooking in the camps by the prisoners themselves. Cooking was very primitive in large, heavy iron cooking vessels. The sheer weight of these pots required that the cooks in the camps be chosen for their strength rather than their experience, says the report.

For the first year and a half, vegetables

were entirely cooked to shreds. Stew to be served at 5 P. M. started at noon.

At Santo Tomas the first months of 1942, just after Corregidor fell, saw everyone living on canned goods, fruits and eggs sent in from the outside. The camp was under Japanese civilian direction rather than the Japanese army.

Still the caloric intake per person was very low—less than 1,200 calories per day per person. Nevertheless, the Americans were in good shape and hardly noticed the lack of food. Filipino friends and interns sent in or sold food to the camps.

Only twice in the long years of internment were relief packages allowed in the camp. On January 6, 1943, one Canadian relief kit and eight eight-ounce cans of corned beef (disliked by the Japanese) were received for every two persons. Eleven months later, on December 15, 1943, each person received four standard Far East Red Cross packages.

On February 1, 1944, all market vendors were barred from the camp and the daily cereal ration was 400 grams per person. On September 15, 1944, this was reduced to 250 grams and on December 12, it was further lowered to only 200 grams.

On February 1, 1944, the Japanese army took over and broke off all outside contacts. It was then that conditions became extremely bad and vitamin-deficiency diseases like beri-beri occurred. Typical, too, was the swelling—marked edema—which occurred in the feet, ankles, and face, especially of the older people. The average diet in February, 1944, was 1,452 calories but this dropped to 980 calories by the end.

A record from the camp states, "The average weight of men on January 20, 1944, 120 pounds; of women, 100 pounds. People ate everything—roots, dogs, cats, rats; six-foot men died at under 100 pounds." The average weight loss for men was 51 pounds; for women, 32 pounds.

Black market prices in the camp at the end of 1944 were: rice, two pounds, \$60; evaporated milk, \$20 a can; lard, \$90 a pound; coconut oil per quart, \$40; cigarettes, \$18 a pack.

Late in 1944, the American administrative committee of the camp reported that diseases due to malnutrition totaled 1,126 "showing that more than 50 per cent of the camp had clinical signs of starvation."

After their liberation, the internees were quickly brought to America and 78 per cent reported that they felt "fine" except for easy fatigability. Their biggest complaint was digestive upset, encountered on their way back as they began to eat something approaching a normal American diet.

Twenty-five of the patients were stretcher cases. They were taken to the Marine

(Continued on Page 30)



# Women's Army Corps News



**Tec. 4 Marjorie T. Walthall, WAC, of San Antonio is assigned to the School of Music, Reconditioning Service, Brooke Convalescent Hospital, where she teaches music to returned veterans. She is shown above with Pvt. Sol Schwartz of New York, who is receiving instruction on the trumpet.**

Members of the Women's Army Corps are subject to all Army regulations, have the same privileges of free medical care, insurance, free postage, leave and furlough and are entitled to relief provided by the Soldier's and Sailor's Relief Act as well as to all the benefits of the GI Bill of Rights.

\* \* \*

Women who were members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps and reenlisted at the time of the change-over to the Army, wear a moss green and gold service ribbon. Except for this distinctive WAC ribbon, all other service ribbons and decorations worn by women are the same as those worn by the men and must have been earned on the same basis.

\* \* \*

Rules governing social engagements between WAC enlisted personnel and men

officers (and vice versa) follow generally the tradition of the service. Application of rules, however, is flexible and natural to govern those cases where brothers and sisters, husbands and wives, neighbors, friends and sweethearts may find themselves in different Army ranks and grades.

\* \* \*

While male officers of the Army are addressed as "Sir," women officers are addressed as "Ma'am." Lt. and Mrs. Smith are socially proper for a male officer and his wife who is also an officer; Mr. and Mrs. Smith if the husband is a civilian.

\* \* \*

Married women in the Army may ask for, and in all except extreme cases, be given leaves or furloughs to coincide with the leaves and furloughs of their husbands in the service.



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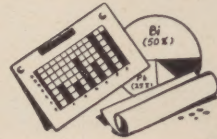
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*prepare  
today for  
the job  
you want  
later!*

## NUTRITIONAL REPORT . . .

(Continued from Page 28)

Hospital in San Francisco. In these patients, weight losses were more severe, averaging 55 pounds. Sixty-four per cent of them showed a loss of vibratory sense. A few showed defects of vision, caused by their near-starvation diet.

Three of the liberated Americans lived in Durham, North Carolina, and were studied in detail at Duke Hospital. Fatigue, neuritis, slight edema and dyspnea occurred in a few individuals, almost four months after their liberation.

Eight children were born in captivity, but effects of malnutrition were shown by only three of these infants. One baby was only 19 inches long and weighed only 5.2 pounds at four weeks after birth. X-ray examinations showed evidence of healed rickets, but this disease was not as prevalent as it might have been from diet standards alone, because of mild climate and sunlight in the Philippines which helped the infant bodies synthesize their own vitamin D.

Vitamin capsules and tablets were available to the internees and helped play a



# Ft. Sam Houston's Telephone Exchange Operators Enjoy Cake Presented Them By Brooke Hospital Center's Mess Office



Because of the "good service and fine cooperation" given by operators of the Fort Sam Houston post telephone exchange, they were recently presented a large cake for their efforts by the mess office of Brooke Hospital Center. Left to right: Mrs. Marjorie Coffin, Mrs. Bebe Bowman, Mrs. Edith Schleyer, chief operator; Mrs. Adela Vanderwolk, Mrs. Mattie Freeman and Mrs. Pauline Ott.

part in lowering the incidents of vitamin deficiency.

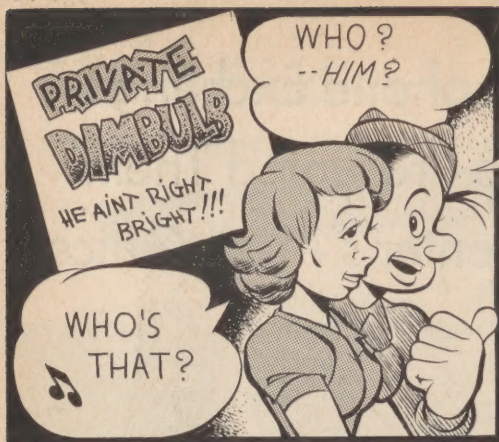
The most common symptoms still existing in the liberated Americans, states the report, is neuritis of the extremities. The digestive upsets that came with the shift from the inadequate diet to highly concentrated food, like the Army K ration, suggest that in the future treatment of liberated prisoners or starving populations, a special emergency diet should be used. Skimmed milk and other suitable proteins, plus vitamins should be given, the report recommends, instead of carbohydrate foods like white flour and sugar.

The rapidity of recovery of the adults and the relatively good condition of the

children show how quickly the human body will return to normal after semi-starvation, and the report states, "This recovery justifies a prognosis for individuals throughout disturbed areas of the world which is better than generally appreciated."

The report concludes: "Continually, while the information submitted here was being obtained, evidence of the chivalry of men to women and of men and women to the sick and young was revealed which should be recorded in honor of these individuals and as a tribute to the society whose code they adhered to under such trying circumstances."





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